

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH. \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Manager, the form of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,

GENTLEMEN,—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Dues of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2d April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £407,203.
THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong, for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in the future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

One month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Three months, " " "

Six months, " " "

9 months, " " "

12 months, " " "

18 months, " " "

24 months, " " "

30 months, " " "

36 months, " " "

42 months, " " "

48 months, " " "

54 months, " " "

60 months, " " "

66 months, " " "

72 months, " " "

78 months, " " "

84 months, " " "

90 months, " " "

96 months, " " "

102 months, " " "

108 months, " " "

114 months, " " "

120 months, " " "

126 months, " " "

132 months, " " "

138 months, " " "

144 months, " " "

150 months, " " "

156 months, " " "

162 months, " " "

168 months, " " "

174 months, " " "

180 months, " " "

186 months, " " "

192 months, " " "

198 months, " " "

204 months, " " "

210 months, " " "

216 months, " " "

222 months, " " "

228 months, " " "

234 months, " " "

240 months, " " "

246 months, " " "

252 months, " " "

258 months, " " "

264 months, " " "

270 months, " " "

276 months, " " "

282 months, " " "

288 months, " " "

294 months, " " "

300 months, " " "

306 months, " " "

312 months, " " "

318 months, " " "

324 months, " " "

330 months, " " "

336 months, " " "

342 months, " " "

348 months, " " "

354 months, " " "

360 months, " " "

366 months, " " "

372 months, " " "

378 months, " " "

384 months, " " "

390 months, " " "

396 months, " " "

402 months, " " "

408 months, " " "

414 months, " " "

420 months, " " "

426 months, " " "

432 months, " " "

438 months, " " "

444 months, " " "

450 months, " " "

456 months, " " "

462 months, " " "

468 months, " " "

474 months, " " "

480 months, " " "

486 months, " " "

492 months, " " "

498 months, " " "

504 months, " " "

510 months, " " "

516 months, " " "

522 months, " " "

528 months, " " "

534 months, " " "

540 months, " " "

546 months, " " "

552 months, " " "

558 months, " " "

564 months, " " "

570 months, " " "

576 months, " " "

582 months, " " "

588

BANKS.

SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION.

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HILLIARD, Esq.

Geo. F. HEDD, Esq.

JULIA MINTON, Esq.

JAMES B. TAYLOR,

Esq.

A. JOOST, Esq.

JAS. P. DUNCANSON,

Esq.

MAYER.

VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.

Chief Manager.

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.

FES.—London and County

NGKONG.

NOT ALLOWED

deposit Accounts at the rate

per annum on the daily

rate—

per cent. per annum.

per cent. "

per cent. "

DISCOUNTED

on approved Securities.

option of Banking and

transacted.

on London, and the

places in Europe, India,

China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER,

Chief Manager.

Wardley House,

March 2, 1868.

OCKS.

RD WHAMPOA DOCK

NY, LIMITED.

\$750,000.

EES OF \$500 EACH.

Y'S DOCKS at ABER-

WHAMPOA are in full

the attention of Ship-

Establishments offer

Repair of Vessels.

description of the Premises.

the information of the

DEEN DOCK.

CK No. 1.

330 feet.

80 "

at Spring Tides. 184 "

Neap Tides. 16 "

DOCK, No. 2.

400 feet.

90 "

at Spring Tides. 24 "

Neap Tides. 214 "

now under course of con-

DOPO DOCKS.

DOCK A.

550 feet.

90 "

at Spring Tides. 1612 ft.

Neap Tides. 1318 "

and either as one or two

DOCK B.

340 feet.

60 "

at Spring Tides. 18 "

Neap Tides. 15 "

the largest Docks in China

with every appliance in

powerful Steam Pumps,

dry and despatched in work,

DOCK C.

260 feet.

at Spring Tides. 14 "

Neap Tides. 11 "

Docks and Steam Pumps,

DOCK D.

164 feet.

at Spring Tides. 126 "

Neap Tides. 96 "

Mud Docks available for

very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

on the Premises, both at

Whampoa, possess every

necessary for the Repairs of

Ships.

The Engineer's Shops

in Lather, Planing, Screw-

Driving Machines, &c., &c.,

driving work on the largest

Ships.

Ships are equally

well-plant, and the work is

under the Supervision of

experts.

Shears stand on a Jetty

vessels can lie in 24 feet

or on bollards, mast, &c.,

CERS' DEPARTMENT.

in addition to executing

and to tender for supply-

to Steam-ships for con-

they have great facilities,

OUNDRY.

Casting, either for Ships

oses, are executed with the

STORES.

A Store will (when re-

moderate rates all the

Ship-work, such as Paint,

etc., etc.

TEAM TUG.

A powerful Steam Tug

(power nominal) is always

Tow Sailing Vessels from

the Dock free of charge, and

back or to Sea at reduced

particulars, apply at the

company, d'Agulha Street,

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,

Secretary.

Conciseness or Master of any

or in any way respecting

agreements, should address the

subject—when their com-

on the immediate attention of

the Company.

October 13, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE "MALTA."

The Contract Packet "MALTA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 30th Inst.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 30th Inst. until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 1st May will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, &c., Patterns 5 A.M. on the 1st May.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Macao, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.00 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a sum of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 6 A.M. on the 1st May will not be forwarded, unless the Late Fee, as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unsealed addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 30th Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd of January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those herein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

H. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 24, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Ex Sir Louisa: Mary Cross, and other
articles.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints
London Brown STOUT, 1/2 pt.
Guiness STOUT, 1/2 pt.
Hennessy & Martell's BRANDY
English OLD TOM GIN
Hubbard's PAINTS.

Dyed, boiled and raw LINSEED OIL
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.

STEAM COALS
For Sale from Store, or delivered on Board
ENGLISH, Londonderry West Hartlepool,
Davison's West Hartley, Straker,
West Hartley.

WELSH—Blaenavon, Marchy.
Apply to ROB. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!

SPLendid Bargains!!!

KONIGLICH PREUSSISCHES
CONSULAT.

HONGKONG, den 10ten MARZ, 1868.

IE nachstehende Bekanntmachung des Königlichen Geschäftsträgers zu Japan wird hierdurch zur Kenntnis der preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzen genossen gebracht.

J. MENKE,
Stellvertreter des Consuls.

BEREKNNTMACHUNG.

Die nachstehende Bekanntmachung des Königlichen Geschäftsträgers zu Japan wird hierdurch zur Kenntnis der preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzen genossen gebracht.

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J. MENKE,
Stellvertreter des Consuls.

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD H. PARK in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868. 30 Jun

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDE to sign our firm from this date.
DRAYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

NOTICE.
THE business will be henceforth carried on under the same name by the undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY FEHRS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 16-63

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our firm, ceased on the 1st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES BILLINGTON COVENTRY is authorized to sign our firm per pro-
curation from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1868. 1my

NOTICE.
MY business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or firm of J. S.
HOOK, SON & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
H. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is au-
thorized to sign our firm per pro-
curation from this date.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
AS my engagement ceases in May, next,
all outstanding accounts for the past
two years must be sent in immediately for
payment.
MARY HASTELLOW RANDLE,
Superintendent,
Diocesan School,
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our firm per pro-
curation from this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is auth-
orized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1868.
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as a
General Commission Merchant under the
style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. 1f

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself at this
Port as a Public Tax Inspector and
General Commission Agent under the
style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.
JOHN ODELL.
Fochow, April 13, 1868. 16jul

NOTICE.
MR. WALTER LAIDLAW is authorized
to sign our firm per pro-
curation until further notice.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, April 3, 1868. 7my

NOTICE.
I have established myself at this Port
as a General Storekeeper and Commis-
sion Agent.
JAMES EDWARDS.
89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
ELDRED HALTON in our firm ceased
on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PEX-
DUNSON was admitted a Partner
on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1868. 1-a

NOTICE.
I have established myself at this port as
a General Commission Merchant, under
the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.
H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DRING, Esq. at Fochow will be
conducted by the undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Dwelling House in the Albany at
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON,
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.
Application can be made to Mr. MASON at
the Albany.
H. J. DRING,
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
ON A LEASE.
A Large Plot of GROUND at
West Point, near the Sailor's Home
and enclosed by a substantial brick wall,
known as the French Marine Lot and re-
gistered in the Land office as Marine Lot
No. 199. Measuring on the Praya and the
South side, each 170 feet, and on the East
and West sides, each 250 feet; containing
42,500 square feet.

This plot of Ground facing the Praya is
admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber
Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufac-
turing Establishment.

For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Hongkong, or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rue Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1868. 1f.

TO BE LET,
TOGETHER ON A LEASE.
OR TO BE SOLD.
THREE Substantially-built HOUSES
in Tai-ping-shan Street, Nos. 16, 18,
and 20, at the head of West Street.

These HOUSES were entirely re-built in
1866 and are close to the New Gunning
House in No. 100 Hollywood Road. The
same command a view over the entire har-
bour.

The Lot is registered in the Land Office
as Inland Lot 241 A, contains 1,540 square
feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent
is £22 2s.

For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Hongkong, or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rue Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1868. 1f.

TO LET.
(Furnished.)
A Nairy ROOM in the best part of
Wyndham Street.

Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, April 18, 1868. 18my

TO LET.
PRIME HOUSES marked C & D in Hol-
lywood Road, Hongkong, facing a full
view of the Harbour. Also two fine House-
s on the Praya Grande, Macao.

Of immediate possession.
Apply to C. A. SAINT, or to
DE SOUZA & Co.,

Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

TO LET.
PRIME HOUSES marked C & D in Hol-
lywood Road, Hongkong, facing a full
view of the Harbour. Also two fine House-
s on the Praya Grande, Macao.

Of immediate possession.
Apply to C. A. SAINT, or to
DE SOUZA & Co.,

Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

TO LET.
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Offices of the Undersigned,
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by
Messrs C. H. Hock & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For terms, &c., apply to G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Offices of the Undersigned,
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by
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Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

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Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

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OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
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Messrs C. H. Hock & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

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Verifications.

KONG HOTEL. The hotel is now open, where Gentlemen can find a room for dinner parties, from 9 to 10 A.M. 1 to 2 P.M. 7 P.M. The Bar will be open, on a small scale. CHAS. S. DUGGAN, Manager. March 6, 1868.

IRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE. After this date the following be charged on short period

1/4 of the Annual Rate.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Rev'd. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev. John Kingston, R.N.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 6.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—Service in Chinese. Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam-Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Father Raimondi, vice-prefect. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass; 6, 2nd Mass; 7, 3rd Mass; 8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass, with Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon in Chinese. Evening, 6, Sermon in Portuguese; 5.30, Benediction.

Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitske, on every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at 6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

CHRISTIANEPIHAN SYNAGOGUE.—Lyndhurst Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every Sunday.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

We recently republished from the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* an article upon the state of China which, if the writer be correct in his assertions, is, we must admit, calculated to give rise to grave doubts of the bona fides of the Burlingame mission. We have from the first, as our readers are aware, supported the action taken by the native government, in a full belief that a sincere desire to thoroughly open up international relations with other countries was the mainspring of so striking a departure from the traditions of the Empire, as the appointment of an alien to be the diplomatic representative of the Middle Kingdom at other courts; and we should be sincerely sorry to find that we have been deceived in our expectations. We would not willingly lend our support to a project of which the basis was misrepresentation, and the supposed benefit a gigantic sham. But far more should we regret to find that Her Majesty's Representative at Peking had sanctioned, and recommended, to the favourable reception of Her Majesty's Government, a fraud upon their good faith. There appears however to be so wide-spread a belief that the utterances of the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* are based upon fact, and rather often than exceed the truth, that an examination of its statement is a necessity in the interests of our policy and position in China, even though the conclusion to which that examination leads be unfavourable to the views we have already expressed. The truth must, in the end be made known, however it may be concealed for a time, and we address ourselves to a decidedly disagreeable task in even discussing the possibility that a large section of the community interested in China, including also many leading English and American papers, have been made the victims of a political swindle.

The paragraph which has given rise to the uncomfortable doubt we have above alluded to is as follows:—

The Burlingame Mission is the embodiment of all that the Chinese have learnt as to the manner in which they should deal with foreign nations: * * * From the answer which Teung-Kwo-Fan gives with reference to the opening of the coal-mines near Nanking, we are justified in concluding that the Chinese Officials have an idea, in their heads, that Mr. Burlingame will set as a species of professional "bully," who will be able, in some mysterious way, to baffle all unpleasant energy on the part of foreign governments, and to enable the Tungki Yamen to snap its fingers at every request made for improvement, or even for the carrying out of the terms stipulated for in the Treaties. Teung-Kwo-Fan's answer was simply that Mr. Burlingame will appear to all the foreign nations why China cannot open coal-mines, a reply singularly suggestive of an attempt at that impudent superciliousness which has already too often involved China in grievous trouble. It reminded us strongly of what we heard a Chinaman say, with reference to the Mixed Court, namely that now Chinese were all some as foreigners. * * * So now with the Burlingame Mission, they appear likely to regard it simply as so much addition to their strength, and as much diminution of the necessity of adopting a reasonable and conciliatory line of action.

As a mere editorial expression of unfavourable opinion, the foregoing paragraph would possess only the importance which attaches to the able, conducted periodical in which it appears. But the supercilious assertion of Teung-Kwo-Fan, which appears, upon enquiry, to have been actually given with even greater force than our contemporary represents the matter beyond the limits of newspaper controversy, and leads to but one of two conclusions—either that Teung-Kwo-Fan, despite his important office, is quite in the dark as to the real policy of the government or is wilfully ignoring it; or that he truly represents the intentions of the supreme authorities which, in any case, must be perfectly well known to Sir R. Alcock and Mr. Hart. We naturally incline to the former supposition, and we will briefly state our reasons.

We cannot, imagine that so astute (even if politically unscrupulous) a man as Mr. Hart would apply his services and advice in the furtherance of a scheme of which the utter failure would be perfectly

assured the moment it was developed to any foreign cabinet whatsoever. We do not as yet credit him with an infatuation so blind, or a reasoning power so defective as to suppose for an instant that he would escape being sacrificed (as regards his appointment) when the united and indignant remonstrances of the representatives of all the Treaty powers were directed to obtaining the dismissal of so false a friend to China, and so dangerous an enemy to progress as he would thus have shown himself to be. But yet more, we cannot believe that even Sir Rutherford Alcock would, for a moment, sanction by his official approval and recommendation the despatch of a mission for the avowed purpose of cancelling the privileges already accorded to foreigners under Treaty. And it is for these reasons that we assert our belief that the utterances of Teung-Kwo-Fan are to be taken as merely a spiteful ebullition of temper at the overthrow of his cherished anti-foreign policy. When we shall have reason to believe that he truly represents the imperial intentions; that Mr. Hart has become so intoxicated by the successful holding of his position as to think that he can venture to dare the united reprobation of civilized nations and honorable men; that Sir Rutherford Alcock has wound up an inglorious career of inaction by a shameless surrender of the distinctive features of our Asiatic policy; that Mr. Burlingame, the former friend of progress, is but the hired advocate of the semi-barbarous and retrogressive party in China, and that his position is truly, as his enemies assert, but that of a subordinate bear-leader to the real native envoys who accompany him;—when we are convinced that these assertions are true, we shall not hesitate, even at the risk of being deemed inconstant, to reprobate the objects of the "China Mission" as strongly as we have hitherto supported them. The matter is too important to be treated mincingly. The development of British trade, the future success of the magnificent steam line inaugurated by our American cousins, the maintenance of peace without the necessity of costly wars, and last not least the spread of Christianity and civilization throughout this vast empire, are at stake. That the convictions we have hitherto held are correct, and that the possibility we have depicted is as false as the best friends of China would desire, is our sincere hope.

LOCAL.

The Band Anzateurs gave a Performance at the Garrison Theatre last evening, before a crowded house. The pieces chosen comprised the Burlesque, entitled, "The Treatise," II. Trovatore," and the farce by Alfred Wigan, entitled "A Model of a Wife." Whatever a critic may say in the form of praise is very frequently obliterated by an after-taste of abuse, but we cannot in this instance find sufficient grounds for, even one word which might in the slightest degree tend to deprecate from the real value of a night's amusement, and we regret that we are unable to find space for a more extended notice of the Anzateurs' efforts.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

There were no cases of importance on the sheets this morning, except one charge of alleged larceny.

The Yacht "Re-Echo"—Ed. Blackwood, proprietor of the Empire Tavern, boarding-house keeper and shipping master of the American Consulate, stood charged with larceny of a boat, under the following circumstances. Mr. W. F. Murray, the owner of the American cutter yacht "Re-Echo," died some time ago, and his estate passed into the hands of the Appraisers of the Supreme Court (Messrs. J. Ulfam and Jarman). The yacht was, of course, included, and two watchmen were accordingly placed in charge of the same by the order of the Appraisers. Defendant and some of his friends, laboring under the impression that they had some claim to the ownership of the yacht, looked with displeasure upon the action of the appraisers, and sought means of redress by removing the object of dispute altogether. The "Re-Echo" was, on Monday last, lying at West Point, where, as we have said, she was in possession of two Chinese watchmen, who were in turn under orders of a police sergeant. It appears that either defendant himself, or some of his party, proceeded on board the yacht for the purpose of removing her, when the police sergeant objected and pleaded his orders from Mr. Jarman (in his double capacity of assistant superintendent of police and of appraiser of the Court), to the effect that no one was to be allowed to go near her. A few choice expressions are said to have passed on this occasion, and the constable duly reported the circumstance to his superior officer. Defendant, however, was not altogether inactive, and therefore, at once engaged a dozen or fifteen coolies to remove the cutter from West Point and official possession; he had, it is said, determined to remove the yacht to Macao. But Mr. Jarman, having ascertained that he was fully empowered to do so, followed defendant and his coolie gang, took possession of the "Re-Echo" near Green Island, anchored her astern of the Water Police Station, and charged the defendant (Blackwood) with "larceny of a boat, valued \$500." These, we believe, are the grounds of the prosecution. The defense, it is said, is that defendant holds a bill of sale on the "Re-Echo" and as he claims the yacht under that power, no offence in criminal law could lie; and Mr. Pollard has been retained for the defense. Defendant was admitted to bail on his appearing this morning, his bail (\$500) was reviewed. Mr. Gaskell, attorney for defendant, and Mr. Hart, attorney for the prosecution, are to appear this afternoon.

ARGUMENTS AND LAW IN SUPPORT OF PETITION.

I heard these applications and discussions in private because in the exercise of my discretion I thought it for the public's advantage to do so.

As a general rule it is proper that judicial proceedings should be in public, but there are exceptional cases, especially in Bankruptcy, where publicity would be dangerous. I emphatically expressed my unwillingness to accede to the petition.

The petition states that the object in asking the Court to annul the adjudication is that the bankrupts may arrange with their Creditors under the clause of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864, relating to the transfer of the said debts to the Creditors of the said firm.

The Creditors of the said late firm of Deut and Company, secured and unsecured, number in all ninety-one, and the total Liabilities of the said firm amount to \$3,469,441.22.

Fifty-eight of the said Creditors or firm representing debts of the sum of \$2,788,282.89 as set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed being a majority in number, and over three-fourths in value, have assented to the said Trust Deed for the Benefit of Creditors, and are prepared to sign the same to the withdrawal of the affairs of the said firm from the Court of Bankruptcy, and to the winding up and settlement of the affairs of the said firm under the said Deed.

Of the thirty-three non-accepting Creditors in Schedule B hereinabove annexed I have been informed, though not judicially, that as far as the circumstances admit, the Debtors and Creditors being separated by many thousand miles, there is an universal desire to get the administration of the estate of the bankrupt out of the jurisdiction of this Court which has powers entirely inadequate to the due winding up of this estate, and to impose this duty on three trustees having the confidence of all persons interested.

Having reference to residence in the Interior of China, and he will be glad to receive any suggestions or information on the subject the British community at this Port will favour him with.

D. B. ROBERTSON Counsel, To the British Community, Canton.

COPY.

PEKING, March 21st, 1868.

SIR.—Referring to the numerous memoranda received from the mercantile community in China, and the uncertainty with which they have urged the importance of increased privileges in the navigation of inland waters, for the transport of their goods from the place of origin, and Chinese produce from the property of the

oners Liabilities of official and Creditors' Assignees were very improperly by the neglect of the Creditors interested, vested in the Official Assignee alone, in whom vested the duties of resisting at the risk of costs two attempts to invalidate the proceedings in Bankruptcy and, of acting in the management of the affairs, and responsible during ten months for the due custody of the property, and the consequent renumerations as of right by a per centage on all the assets of the bankrupt, if I cannot avert the Bankruptcy. Considering

the position, his heavy responsibilities and his acquired rights, I required that he be represented before me by a separate Solicitor and Counsel.

At a subsequent hearing Mr. Pollard again appeared, supporting the petition. Mr. Hayllar for the official assignee stated that after investigating the circumstances offered no opposition, and Mr. Hannen appearing for all Creditors who have proved their debts in this Court, supported the prayer of the petition.

It remains for me to consider whether I have such evidence as to enable me to accede to the prayer. Mr. Dent certainly believes the facts to which he deposes, but his affidavit, morally reliable as it is, is not judicially *proof* in this Court; instead, although the assenting Creditors are stated by him to assent, it does not appear as to several of them that they are legally bound (which my order amending the bankruptcy could have made) to perfect such assent.

Again I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the Deed assented to by the Creditors is

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

By order of Commodore O. J. Jones, the following account of dangers at and near Amoy, the result of a survey of them by Navigating Lieutenant Ray, assisted by Mr. Dooly, Assistant Surveyor of H.M.S. *Riflemen*, is published for general information.

JOHN W. REED,
Staff Commander, in charge of
China Sea Survey.

H.M.S. *Riflemen*,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1868.

China Pilot.

Harbour Rock.—A dangerous rock lies in the anchorage of Amoy Inner harbour, lying about 9 feet water over it at low tides, and 6 and 7 fathoms between it and the shore; from the rock the apex of Dog island bears N.E. 1/4 N., distant 12 cables, and Monkey island pagoda N.W. 1/4 W., 14 cables.

Bantam Rock.—A dangerous rocky patch about a quarter of a mile in diameter lies N.E. by E., 64 cables, from Chin-ha point, and S. 1/4 W., 24 miles, from the south-east part of Wu-sea island; the highest rock rises 6 feet at low water, and between the reef and Chin-ha point is a channel of 6 and 6 fathoms. Notch head, or Table head just open of Chin-ha point leads east, and the eastern extremity of Wu-sea island bearing N. 1/4 W. leads north of it.

The Coast from Cork point, the north-east point of Red bay, taken N.E. 1/4 N., direction 183 miles to Chin-ha point, and is for the most part steep. A reef extends half a mile off Cork point, and a ledge of rocks, dry at low water, fronts the south and east sides of House hill point, extending a cable's length from the shore. A dangerous reef of rocks extends from the same point three-quarters of a mile in a S.S.W. direction; this reef at low water, shows no three distinct patches of dry rocks, the northern one of which is awash at high water; this reef, as also the ledge extending from House hill point, is bold close to House hill point is the southern extremity of a small inlet connected with House hill at low water; House hill is low, with a ruin on its summit, and bears N. W. by W. 1/4 W. from Lantau island. A shallow inlet runs some distance inside House hill, across the entrance of which is a bank of sand dry in some places at low water.

Lantau and Notch Islands.—Lantau is land bearing N. E. 9 miles from Cork point, is of basaltic formation, and its southern side rises abruptly from the sea; a reef extends N.W. by N. 5 cables from it. Notch island of similar formation, lies N. by W. 8 miles from Lantau, and has a rocky spur extending S. by E. from it; a quarter of a mile, and also one N.W. by W. 14 cables.

Morope Islands.—The North Morope is formed of pinnacles rocks; they have deep water between them, and bear W. by N. 83 miles from Chapel island, its eastern edge in N.E. from Lantau island.

* It was on this ledge that the P. & O. steamer Niphon was recently wrecked.

ORIGIN OF TOASTS.

The London *Atheneum* gives the following as the origin of the custom of toasts:—Originally the "toast" was material aid had nothing to do with sentiment. It was the bit of brown biscuit which floated on every flowing "bowl of punch." In King William's or Queen Anne's days, as the fashionable loungers in the great bath in the city of Bladud, where flitting in the hot water, or taking their chocolate on the floating cork slabs, or reading the *Gazette* as they sat on invisible seats in the water, they were startled and delighted by the apparition of a fair nymph who entered the bath in the most coquettish of dresses, and looking as glorious as Amphitrite herself when she glided along the deep.

The fine gentlemen, especially, did her honor, according to the rough humor of the times. They dipped their cups into the water nearest where the delighted nymph herself stood, and drank the liquid on her honor and glory. Among the eager lookers on from the gallery was a young fellow, thin-skinned, with a pale face, but with a bold, frank, and impudent manner, and drawing the latter, he exclaimed with all the figures and flowers of liberal speech then in common use, that he did not care a flea for the nymph, but that he resolved to have a taste of the toast in it. This was meant for the lady in the bath, whom the rude gallant thus likened to the browned biscuit that in those days crowded the punch. As the speaker looked as if he were about to put his speech into action, there was a general scattering of the nymphs of the stream, with attendant screams and breathless pauses in flight, as much inviting pursuit as they seemed to dread it; and there was a calling of beat for their swords, and a scrabbling preparation to defend the lady from that loud-voiced gallant. He, the while, swaggered saucily off to the King's Head, where nobody troubled him; but the story spread through the city, and from that day the word "toast" was applied to a lady to whom drinking honors were rendered, till it gradually came to mean the words in which the honor was paid.

CONUNDRUMS.

We will use the dictionary in order to show how simple is the art of making conundrums. Turn to "a" and discover which words there are which will furnish a pun by omitting the "a." For instance, "school" takes off a, and you have cool. Now proceed thus: Why is a man who does not lose his temper like a schoolmaster? Because he keeps school (keeps school). When does a man entertain his guest and horse alike? When they both feed at his table (his stable). Why is a man who goes up town after beer like the goods in an auctioneer's store? Because he is up for a bid (up for sale). Why is a spermatico like a busybody? Because it makes scandals. These are others made on the same principle, but for which the dictionary affords but little help, as when we say that an old dog is like an inclined plane because he is a slow pup (slope up); or that hens cannot see immortality because they get their necks twined (next world) in this. One of the worst of this kind was Dr. Holmes': Why is an onion like a piano?—Because it smells.

A style of conundrum has become very frequent and popular which is founded on a transportation of letters or words, giving a new and surprising sense. I have opened one package of this class. The first one

is as follows: What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a swine?—One is assault with intent to kill, the other is killing with intent to eat. So it is discovered of a cat and a document that one has claws at the end of its paws and the other has paws at the end of its clauses; of a wife and an editor, that one says articles to right and the other writes articles to set; of the eagle and a certain kind of dog that one is a tarter in the sky and the other is a Slave terrier; of the permission to speak and the command not to speak, that in one case you are not allowed to talk and in the other you are not to talk alone; of a pound of meat and a drummer boy, that one weighs a pound and the other pounds away; of an affer of spurious coin, and a false coin, that one issues a counterfeit and the other counterfeits an issue; of a church organist and an influenza that one knows the stops and the other stops the nose; of a successful lover and his rival that one kisses the miss and the other misses his kiss; of an unsuccessful swain and a father of a family, that one is a sighing lover and the other is a loying sire; of a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady, that one charms the cheese and the other charms the beans; of seventeen and seventy, that one is careless and happy and the other is hairless and capricious; of the effect of catching cold, and one of the tales of Greece, that in one case it is your couch and in other Corfu; of an emperor and a hoggar, that one issued manifestos and the other manifestoes without shoes; of a man boiling beans and a man flogging him, that one cooks the beans and the other beats the cook; of a tailor and a siege gun, that one works the brests, the other branches the world; of the Prince of Wales and a bonnet shell that one is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air; of "Old Uncle Ned" and Louis Napoleon, in the event of another French revolution, that one had no hair on the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to grow, and the other would have no crown on the top of his head, where the crown ought to go. It is also mentioned that the difference between a baby and a great coat is, that one was and the other you are.

As a reader from the "ingenuity of the specimens" which I have given, it is well to introduce occasionally a question which ought to be obvious to every one, but which is not. For instance: What makes more noise than a pig under a gate? Two pigs. Why does a traveler who has been on a long journey, and comes to a board fence in the midst of a forest, try to get over it? Because he wants to get over. What is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing. Why does a tailor wear a watch? To keep his head warm. Lord Dunbarry gives one of this kind which, though obvious, is notwithstanding exceedingly logical:

"Why doth a dog waggle with tail? Give it up! I think noth' fellah will give it up! You theod the dog waggleth tail beneath the dog's tail, and the tail would waggle the dog."

It is so easy to make conundrums that most intelligent men will prefer to put their facilities to some harder and more useful task. A dancer said to a Spartan, "I can stand on one leg longer than you." "Perhaps so," said the Spartan, "and so can my goose." A few conundrums are very well after dinner with raisins and nuts, and I have no doubt my friends, the editor, will be willing to furnish them at reasonable rates in lots to suit purchasers.

SIR SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM.*

Sir Samford Whittingham was one of those men whose lives ought to be written, not merely because they make interesting books, but because Englishmen in general ought to know something of that class of officers without whom English military success would be impossible, but whose personal merits do not happen to be accompanied with those powerful family interests which still materially influence the administration of the British army. His services were for the most part among our Spanish allies in the Peninsular war, in America, and in the East and West Indies, and though he died Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, we may safely hazard the assertion that few soldiers who have done so much have received so little public recognition of their courage, loyalty, and military capacity as that which fell to his lot. His career is specially interesting as being that of one who was born to be a soldier, and who in many respects came up to the popular ideal of a soldier, *sans peur et sans reproche*. To the ordinary civilian it is difficult to enter into that passion for active life in the field, united with an energetic devotion to all the hard and uphill work of the camp and the campaign, which fills the minds of officers of this cast, and makes them regard the profession of arms not simply as a gentlemanly means for earning a livelihood, but rather as an occupation of a surprisingly delightful kind; to be pursued with ardour for its own sake, and to be rewarded only with acknowledgment and honour in return. To such minds soldiering, with its perils, its toils, and its hardships, is a positive enjoyment, like fox-hunting, or fishing, or the deciphering manuscripts, or the practice of chess, to those whose tendencies lie in certain directions incomprehensible to those who do not share the same tastes.

The father of Sir Samford—into which abbreviation he is early converted his real name of Samson Ford—was a Bristol wholesale dealer, who retired from business with an independent fortune, and who wished to make Samford a lawyer, and would not hear of his entering the army. The young man submitted, and as a compromise was sent to Spain to give a trial to the wool trade as an occupation. As it happened, the scheme gave a totally unexpected colour to his future life. He threw all his energy into the work of learning Spanish and making himself acquainted with Spaniards, foretelling the society of merchants for that of soldiers; and thus grew more eager than ever for a military career, his father died before his return, leaving him "independent" in the way of fortune. A year and a half afterwards he

* A Member of the Service of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., late Colonel of the 7th Highland Light Infantry. Edited by Major-General Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B.

was gazetted to an infantry, but soon afterwards exchanged into the 1st Life Guards. He was then thirty-one years old, and nothing but the resolution with which he acted about mastering the theory and practice of fighting, a thing far less thought of in the year 1803 than it is now, would have enabled him at such an age to become rapidly one of the most accomplished officers in the British army.

His first employment was in Portugal, where he was sent by Pitt on a secret mission. On his return he was attached to the secret expedition of 1802 to Lima; and in 1803 he joined the British army in the Peninsula. Here his knowledge of Spanish and of Spaniards, and the thorough training of his mind came at once into full play. He was the first Englishman who actually fought in the Peninsular war, and before long he was a brigadier-general in the Spanish army, and at the head of a large body of Spanish cavalry, discipline by himself, the very finest and most trustworthy Spanish troops who ever fought under Wellington. The record of the share he thus took in the Peninsular campaign is the most interesting and important portion of the whole memoir. It abounds with sketches of incidents recorded by Whittingham himself, and tells with simple force what are the realities of war, and how small a part of a soldier's and a commanding officer's work is the actual fighting on the field of battle. In 1809 Whittingham wrote home to his brother-in-law that if Spain was to be saved Sir Arthur Wellesley was the only man to do it, and the victory of Talavera, won only three weeks after the letter was written, was the first confirmation of the truth of his views. The story of the battle so far as it came under Whittingham's own eyes, is as lively an account of the horrors, and moreover of the hideous aspects, of a murderous conflict as we have ever come across. Whether he actually saw Wellington then, Sir Arthur Wellesley, jumping from his horse, climb the wall of an old ruin to see one of his regiments give way, then throw himself on his hands and knees on the ground and instantly remount and gallop headlong away from the bullets of the French sharpshooters closing in upon him, the "recollections" from which the story is taken do not say. Certainly it is that a minute's delay would have made the future conqueror a prisoner, and the history of the world would have been changed. A few minutes afterwards Sir Arthur was directing the movements of an infantry brigade, commanded by Colonel Gordon, a little fat man, and while he spoke three musket balls passed so close to the Colonel that one of them broke the blade of his sword, a second took off the knob of his hilt, and a third went through his coat. This was on the evening before the general engagement. The next day Colonel Gordon was killed by a shell. Receiving the charge of the French on the left of the British line, Whittingham himself was wounded. A musket ball struck his mouth, carried away some teeth, broke the jawbone, and came out behind the ear. All bleeding as he was, he mounted the rising ground on which Sir Arthur and his staff were standing, to repel the repulse of the French, and was greeted by the loud voice of the colonel commanding, crying, "Ah! Whittingham, I wanted you to take a message to the Duke of Albuquerque." Seeing the broken and bloody jaw, however, Sir Arthur gave the order to some one else, and Whittingham straightway sat down on the grass with Lord Fife and Lord Brougham, details, a tumbler of sherry, and sampled some sherry with the sound side of his mouth. About seven in the evening, the French being in full retreat, the same trio started for the city of Talavera. Before they had gone a hundred yards a shell fell just in front of their horses. Lord Brougham was off his horse in a moment, and laid himself flat on the ground, while Lord Fife, convulsed with laughter, kept calling Whittingham to look at the extraordinary length of their prostrate friend, which he declared was beyond all mortal bounds, till the shell burst, and they suffered nothing worse than a coating of sand and dust. The broken jaw, however, proved a serious matter, and for some time kept the wounded man in the Marquis of Wellesley's house at Seville. Of the Marquis Whittingham soon found the highest opinion, and like everybody else, he found him a far more liberal-minded and courteous man than his brother the Duke, who, even now, carried his pride with the sound side of his mouth. About this time, as the biographer reminds us, quoting from the Wellington Dispatches, Sir Arthur was urging upon the Duke of York the propriety of more speedily promoting "officers of family, fortune, and influence" in the country.

This is only wonderful that the army did not suffer more than it did from that cause. At this time, as the biographer reminds us, quoting from the Wellington Dispatches, Sir Arthur was urging upon the Duke of York the propriety of more speedily promoting "officers of family, fortune, and influence" in the country. This is only wonderful that the army did not suffer more than it did from that cause. At this time, as the biographer reminds us, quoting from the Wellington Dispatches, Sir Arthur was urging upon the Duke of York the propriety of more speedily promoting "officers of family, fortune, and influence" in the country.

At the end of the year 1811 he was

with these protests. Besides, it was probably in an oligarchy, but soon afterwards exchanged into the 1st Life Guards. He was then thirty-one years old, and nothing but the resolution with which he acted about mastering the theory and practice of fighting, a thing far less thought of in the year 1803 than it is now, would have enabled him at such an age to become rapidly one of the most accomplished officers in the British army.

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Shipping in Harbour.

HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	700	March 26	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	28th, 7 a.m.
Cadiz	W. Edmund	Brit. str.	810	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Caledonia	W. Steward	Brit. str.	227		Riach & Co		
Formosa	W. Hockin	Brit. str.	975	April 24	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Imperatrice	W. Macaire	Foh. str.	2800	April 16	Messageries Impériales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Kan Ka Kee	W. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W. Hyde	Brit. str.	1042	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	May 1, 7 a.m.
Mona	W. Morison	Brit. str.	542	April 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.	23rd, 8 a.m.
Yesso	W. Ashton	Brit. str.	580	April 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
Atrevida	W. Bissot	Brit. bk.	467	April 6	Rozario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Avon	W. Edmund	Brit. sh.	845	April 13	Gilman & Co		
Batavia	K. Hertzer	N. Ger. bk.	366	April 22	Wm. Postan & Co		
Belated Will	W. Locko	Brit. sh.	812	April 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Benefactress	E. Eldred	Amer. bk.	524	April 7	Smith, Archer & Co		
Camilo Cavour	W. Astorga	Sal. sh.	820	April 17	Wm. Postan & Co	Callao	Immediate
Cary & Jane	W. Jeantet	Hamb. bk.	412	March 17	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Cornelia	W. Bundgaard	Hrus. bk.	300	April 24	E. Scheilhass & Co		
Danzig	W. Eldridge	Prus. sch.	289	April 19	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 29	Russell & Co		
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Ellen Morris	K. Sillieck	Brit. bg.	103	April 16	Order	Tientsin	
Fiery Cross	E. Lamont	Brit. sh.	681	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Gravina	W. Camejo	Span. bg.	242	April 23	Remedios & Co		
Glenroy	W. Warden	Brit. sh.	357	April 22	Aug. Heard & Co		
Henry Darling	W. Webel	Brit. bk.	412	April 13	Chinese		
Jane Woodbourn	W. McDonald	Brit. bk.	290	April 19	Borneo Company	Portland	Early
Java	W. Anderson	Prus. bk.	309	March 31	Arnhold Karberg & Co	San Francisco	Early
Jeanne Alice	W. Montier	Brit. sh.	1200	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenckell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	Russell & Co		
John Worcester	W. Knowles	Amer. sh.	611	April 17	Russell & Co		
Josephine Amedee	W. Lagarde	Foh. sch.	145	April 22	Derode Freres		
Lahoo	W. Smith	Brit. sh.	793	April 19	Gilman & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Le Paix	W. Labarre	Foh. bk.	497	April 12	Fred. Degouy		
Maria	Machado	Russ. sh.	637	Dec. 12	Russell & Co		
Marie Therese	W. Bousson	Foh. bk.	502	April 12	Carlowitz & Co		
Mathilda	W. Ramsey	Brit. sh.	252	April 14	Grun & Co		
Midnight	W. Brock	Amer. sh.	828	April 19	Olyphant & Co		
Navarino	W. Wettring	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smiti, Archer & Co		
Noviale	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
Nile	W. Moss	Brit. bk.	240	April 14	T. Howard		
Paramatta	W. Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April 16	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
Peruvian	W. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Providenza	E. Nattini	Ital. sh.	504	April 23	Remedios & Co		
Reynard	W. Emery	Amer. sh.	1020	April 17	Russell & Co		
San Lorenzo	W. Lebasse	Span. bg.	220	April 7	Remedios & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Sir Lancelot	E. Robinson	Brit. sh.	885	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon	
Spitfire	W. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Durd & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. sh.	398	Feb. 8	Order		
Sword Fish	W. Muller	Span. sh.	575	March 31	Chinese		
The Colleen Bawn	W. Allen	Brit. bk.	886	April 4	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Tycoon	W. Mutter	Brit. bk.	362	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Villa do Itivadavia	W. Castille	Span. bg.	261	April 13	Remedios & Co		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Catalina Fung Shuey*	Escudajilla Watson	Span. str.	361	April 25	Order	Shanghai, &c.	Immediate
(* At Canton)							

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on April 15.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 12	London		Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Cathrina	Molzen	N. Ger. sh.	340	April 7	Sydney		Frazer & Co.
Emily Flinn	Penell	Brit. sh.	1009	March 30	Cardiff		Master
James Wishart	Buchanan	Brit. sh.	862	April 2	New York		Frazer & Co.
Jennie Bortaux	Harrison	Brit. sh.	598	April 9	Newcastle, N. S. W.		A. Heard & Co.
Marcellus	White	Brit. sh.	275	April 13	Newcastle, N. S. W.		Russell & Co.
Napoleon III	McMillan	Brit. sh.	780	April 6	Sydney		Frazer & Co.
Nigara	Meridi	Foh. sh.	743	April 11	Sydney		Russell & Co.
Pekin	Seymour	Amer. sh.	595	April 10	San Francisco		Frazer & Co.
Phoenix	Cullen	Brit. sh.	906	March 18	Cardiff		Frazer & Co.
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 27	Shields	New York	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Tynedale	Steel	Brit. sh.	583	April 8	Newcastle	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—SHANGHAI, &c...				
	Fung Shuey*	Am. str.	Olyphant & Co	1st May
OTHER PORTS—				
BOMBAY, &c.—Eng. Mails	Maha	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	1st May
CALIAO	Cary & James	Br. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
MANILA	Santa Anna	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Maria	Ru. sh.	Russell & Co	Early
	Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	
	Do.	Atrevida	Rozario & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	
	Spitfire	Br. sh.	John Durd & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Br. sh.	Bauman & Co	
	J. L. Dimmock	Br. sh.	Bauman & Co	Early
	Do.	Reynard	Am. str.	
SINGAPORE, &c.	Mona	Br. str.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	28th
SUEZ, &c.—Foh. Mails	Imperatrice	Fr. str.	Messageries Impériales	
SURINAM	M. Therese	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	</td